

DHARAVI COMPILED MEDIA REPORT 05 Jul, 2025

Total Mention 7

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▶ Tv	Business	English	Hindi	Regional	
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Hindustan Times • 05 Jul • Dharavi Govandi: Born of exile, shaped by displacement

6 • PG Middle Left 750 • Sqcm 2250325 • AVE 1.1M • Cir

Mumbai

Govandi: Born of exile, shaped by displacement

MUMBAI: 'Garbage came to Govandi first,' says Simpreet Singh,
a researcher associated with the
Tata Institute of Social Sciences
(TISS), referring to the Deonar
dumping ground, set up here in
1927. 'In the same spirit, the
state has kept dumping people
here every time it clears slums in
other parts of the city.' The latest
will be thousands of slum residents from Dharavi, one of
Mumbai's largest slum redevelopment projects.
Govandi-Mankhurd, which
largely makes up MEast ward,
largely makes up MEast ward,

Govandi-Mankhurd, which largely makes up M/East ward, has been shaped by a history of neglect and dispossession, a place where people have long been discarded. Life here is a daily struggle in a region defined by overflowing landfills, toxic air, and decades of forced dis-placement.

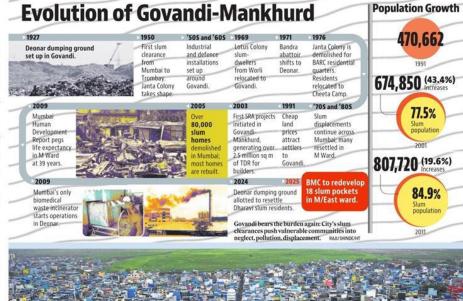
Twenty years after the last mass resettlement, history is repeating itself in this vast area on the eastern fringes of the city. The Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC), as part of its move to redevelop 64 slum pock-ets across Mumbai, has marked 18 slum colonies for redev ment in Govandi. But the prospect of redevelopment comes with a rider: the slum-

dwellers' consent is not required, nor do they have a say in any aspect of the plan. There's a colossal 400,000sq m up for redevelopment, as well as Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) –gold-plated FSI generated through slum schemes that builders can use in projects elsewhere in the city. And they're looking to mine it in

Excluded from the redevelopexcluded from the redevelop-ment process, slum residents from the 18 clusters fear that developers will "take over" their homes. One thing is certain, more displacement is inevitable - this time, from larger homes, albeit often with illegal addientire families into a few square

entire families into a few square feet of space.

"We are II people in our family, including three kids, living in three small rooms, one on top of the other," says Noor Shama, a resident of Kamla Raman Nagar in Govandi. She moved here in the 1980s, into a bamboo hut, and remade it out of fin after it and remade it out of tin after it was demolished. It eventually gave way to a three-tier struc-



ture, "After redevelopment, we will be allotted one single, sm unit. At least, now we can breathe," says Shama, who ironically lives in one of Mumbai's most polluted, and most densely populated, neighbourhoods.

The first settlers

"Attempts at slum clearance in Mumbai began in the 1950s, under the Greater Bombay Scheme. The city limits were being extended from Mahim and

Sion to Jogeshwari and Bhandup. And to keep Bombay's population in check, slum and pavement dwellers from the island city were evicted to places such as Manbadruk in Trombay. near Govandi, and Majaz Colony in Jogeshwari," said Singh. It set the tone for future waves of slum-dwellers to be cast into Govandi-Mankhurd over the

In the early years, the land was marshy, desolate and wild.

"It was a terrifying place; we afraid of the wind in the dead of night," recalls Umar Sheikh, who moved to Mandala on the margins of Mankhurd, in the 1990s. "We had to walk 3km to Shivaji Nagar and Cheeta Camp to buy cans of water," says Sheikh.

Families resettled here by the state in the 1950s were given allotment letters for handker-chief-size pieces of land, at nomi-nal rents. Around 7,450 families

set up Janta Colony in Trombay Govandi. The only other inhabitants in the general vicinity were conservancy workers at the Deonar dumping yard, in nearby

Not fit for VVIPs

rings of a second wave of reset-tlement, thanks to the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) in Trombay. "With Dr Homi

Bhabha bringing premiers from other countries to visit the nuclear research centre, he wrote to (prime minister) Jawa-harlal Nehru, saying they had to pass through shabby slums, and asked that they be shifted," says Singh. "So Janta Colony started

getting notices to clear out."

In the late '60s and '70s, another spate of demolitions and displacements in Mumbai saw the first settlers in Lotus Colony. Shivaji Nagar and Bainganwadi

arrive. The displaced came from the island city, and suburbs such as Bandra, Juhu and Andheri, which were developing into upscale neighbourhoods.

"My family was shifted her from Lotus Cinema in Worli, which gave this colony its name," says Shabbir Sheikh, 6l.

"We paid 410 per month as rent, now 4100-10.1 remember farms growing vegetables then, including brinjal farms. Hence, Bainganwadi."

Suburban slum-dwellers

Suburban slum-dwellers
Slums around the golf course in
Chembur were added to the mix,
in a settlement called Nimoni
Baug, recounts Singh. "Anna
Bhau Sathe Nagar was set up in
the 1970s by people of the Matand community, who came
walking from Marathwada after
a drought there." he adds.
The shifting of Bandra's
slaughter house to Deonar in
1971 brought another group of
settlers, among them Nafis
Ansari's family. "My family
bought a home in Lotus Colony
for ₹3,400, which was expensive
there were lanes demarcated,
housing blocks, two toilet blocks
then's 38ys Ansari, 52. "The
area was not entirely unplanned,
there were lanes demarcated,
housing blocks, two toilet blocks
than 'as such as a control to the set of
the was better than others. The
area was called 'KD Colony,' for
the 'Kurla Deonar' train that

area was called 'KD Colony, for the 'Kurla Deonat' train that came here," says Ansari. Indira Gandhi's Emergency saw the first in-situ displace-ment - the demolition of Gov-andi's first formal slum settle-ment, Janta Colony, in 1976. Around 7,000 homes were demolished to make was for demolished to make way for Anushakti Nagar, "to build 700 lavish flats and amenities for the lavish flats and amentities for the officers of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE)," says a 2019 report on M/East ward commissioned by the Maharashtra State Human Rights Com-mission (MSHRC). "The dis-placed residents once again were placed residents once again were allotted plots of half the size in

allotted plots of half the size in an intervidial swamp a few miles away, now known as Cheeta Camp," the report adds. Over the years, as more slum-dwellers were resettled here, Govandi-Mankhurd began to change. Residents began to fill up swamps, helped along by tons of construction debris that arrived by the truckload as the rest of Mumbai developed.

Growth spurt

The early 1990s were a turning point for the region. As Mum-

bai's population swelled and migrants continued to pour into the city, Govandi-Mankhurd too began to experience a growth spurt. "People started coming to live here by choice," recounts Ansari. By now, it was well connected by train and bus. People built homes here and even began to sell them." The neighbourhood began to transform in a big way. Small-scale industries, of embroidery, jewellery making and leather; started to open here, effering employment, savs

emorouery, jeweitery making and leather, started to open here, offering employment, says Ansari. And even the Deonar dumping ground offered work. To accommodate the evergrowing population, residents here did the next obvious thing: build upwards. So what if the additions were unauthorised? Also, water problems began to ease, and residents started taking illesal water connections Also, water problems as ease, and residents started taking illegal water connections straight to their homes. Most of them also built tollets.

them also built toilets.

The next wave of displacement to hit Govandi came in 2004-05, although it was not restricted to this region. The central government, MMRDA, supported by the World Bank and civil society organisations, aimed to transform Mumbai into an international finance centre. aimed to transform Mumbai into an international finance centre on the lines of Shanghai, Slums were deemed unaesthetic, but they were also where the land was, says Singh, then working on his PhD thesis at TISS. "Around 80,000 slum homes were razed all over Mumbai, in over 40 pockets, of which 15,000 were located in Govandi-Mank-

Protests followed, celebrities spoke out, and cases were filed in the courts. The Ghar Bachao Ghar Banao Andolan was established, with Singh as one of its founding members. Since the state had carried out the demolistate had carried out the demon-tions without due process, it was forced to abandon its grandiose plan. Most of the wrecked homes were rebuilt. Many who were displaced chose either Mandala in Mankhurd or Ambujwadi in Malad to res Now, as the slum redevelop

ment juggernaut rolls into Gov ment juggernaut rolls into Gov-andi, a ripple of nervousness has begun to trickle into every home. This expanse holds one of Mum-bai's largest land banks, a dream for developers currently being offered a raft of incentives by the onered a rait of incentives by the state. Singh remarks, "The state may be offering them proper housing, but it will not be enough. More displacement is on the cards."



The Indian Express • 05 Jul • Dharavi

3 bids for BMC's Rs 2,368-cr waste cleanup, reclamation plan for Deonar

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Mumbai

BIOREMEDIATION OF 185 LAKH TONNES OF WASTE

3 bids for BMC's Rs 2,368-cr waste cleanup, reclamation plan for Deonar

NAYONIKA BOSE

MUMBAI, JULY 4

THE BRIHANMUMBAI Municipal Corporation (BMC) has received three bids for the Rs 2,368-crore bioremediation of 185 lakh tonnes of waste and the reclamation of 110 hectares of land at the Deonar dumping ground. The land parcel, which currently contains mounds of untreated solid waste, will be cleaned through the bioremediation process within three years and then handed over for the construction

of housing tenements under the Dharavi Redevelopment Project (DRP), a venture steered by the Adani Group and Maharashtra government's Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA).

The SPV, Navbharat Mega Developers Pvt Ltd (NMDPL) a joint venture between Adani Properties Pvt Ltd (80 per cent) and the state-owned SRA(20 per cent) — is executing the DRP.

The deadline for submission of bids for the tender floated on May 14 was extended thrice, with the final deadline being Friday. Three bidders submitted their

proposals. The names of the bidders have not been made public. The bids will be opened on July 8, after which the contract will be awarded to the bidder meeting all the required parameters.

Bioremediation is a process involving treating garbage with the help of natural elements like air, sunlight and microorganisms. Over time, as the biodegradable waste decomposes, the remaining non-biodegradable extracts are either recycled or treated artificially.

According to senior civic officials, during the pre-bid meeting which was convened earlier, at least 23 bidders had come forward and expressed interest. "Considering the unique nature of the work, the conditions of the tender were very stringent. Furthermore, this is a very challenging task in which nearly 2 crore metric tonnes of legacy waste have to be cleared over a period of three years. With only a few companies having the experience of conducting such large-scale bioremediation in the past, we have received responses from three bidders to our tender," a senior official told

The Indian Express.

According to civic data, of the 1.85 crore metric tonnes of waste currently stacked at the Deonar site, nearly 48 per cent comprises construction debris, 41 per cent is inert waste while 10 per cent is accounted for by dry, miscellaneous waste.

Prior to initiating cleaning at the Deonar dumping ground, the BMC in 2018 had undertaken cleaning of the 60-acre dumping ground at Mumbai's Mulund area in the eastern suburbs that was operational from 1968 to 2018.



Divya Bhaskar • 05 Jul • Dharavi

Dharavi residents who provide documents will be eligible for the DRP eligibility list

2 • PG 271 • Sqcm 40655 • AVE 316.29K • Cir Top Left

Mumbai

દસ્તાવેજ પૂરા પાડનારા ધારાવીના રહેવાસી DRPની પાત્રતા યાદી માટે લાયક ગણાશે

■ પરિશિષ્ટ-IIમાં SRA યોજનાઓમાંથી બાકાત હોય તેમનો પણ સમાવેશ

ભારકર ન્યૂઝ ચુંબઇ

ધારાવીના રહેવાસીઓ આત્રરતાથી રાહ જોઈ રહ્યા છે કારણ કે ધારાવી રિડેવલપમેન્ટ પ્રોજેક્ટ (DRP) અને મહારાષ્ટ્ર સરકાર દ્વારા તબક્કાવાર ડ્રાક્ટ એનેક્ષર-II બહાર પાડવાનું શરૂ થઈ ગયું છે. DRPદ્વારા જાહેર કરાયેલા ડેટા અનુસાર, સેક્ટર 6 (મેઘવાડી અને ગણેશ નગર) માટે પ્રકાશિત થયેલી આવી પહેલી યાદીમાં, 75% થી વધુ ટેનામેન્ટ ધારકો પુનર્વિકાસ યોજના હેઠળ નવા ઘરો માટે લાયક છે. બાકી રહેલા લોકોને વધારાની ચકાસણી અને માંગેલા દસ્તાવેજોને આધારે પાત્રતા આપવામાં આવશે. કલ 505 ટેનામેન્ટમાંથી, 31 ટેનામેન્ટે હજુ સુધી કોઈ દસ્તાવેજો સબમિટકર્યાનથી, 137 કેસ BMC દ્વારા ચકાસણી માટે બાકી છે જેનો



DRP અનુસરી રહી છે, અને બાકીના 38સમદાયિકસવિધાઓના માળખાં છે. બાકીના 299 ટેનામેન્ટમાંથી. 229 વિવિધ માપદંડો હેઠળ નવા ઘરો માટે લાયક હોવાનું જાણવા મળ્યું છે. બાકીના 70 ટેનામેન્ટ તેમની પાત્રતાને માન્ય કરવા માટે વધારાના દસ્તાવેજો સપકચ કરવાની પ્રક્રિયામાં છે.ડીઆરપીના સીઈઓ એસવીઆર શ્રીનિવાસએ ખાતરી આપી હતી કે દરેક રહેવાસીને તેમની લાયકાતના દરજ્જાના આધારે ધારાવીની અંદર કે બહાર ઘર મળશે. "હું વધુ એકવાર કહેવા માંગુ છું કે ધારાવી રિડેવલપમેન્ટએ એસઆરએના ઇતિહાસમાં અત્યાર સુધીનો સૌથી સમાવિષ્ટ પ્રોજેક્ટ છે. જ્યાં દરેક રહેવાસીને ઘર મળશે. એટલું જ નહીં, બધા વાણિજ્યિક એકમો, ભલે તે લાયક હોય કે અયોગ્ય.

ઉપલા માળના ટેનામેન્ટનો સમાવેશ

એક મહત્વપૂર્ણ પગલામાં, ઉપલા માળના ટેનામેન્ટ ધારકોનો સમાવેશ, જે સામાન્ય રીતે અન્ય બધી ઝૂંપડપક્ષી પુનર્વસન યોજનાઓ હેઠળ ગેરલાયક ઠેરવવામાં આવે છે, તે વર્તમાન સરકાર અને DRP ના સમાવેશ માટેના વચનનું સાચું પ્રતીક છે. માહિતી મુજબ, DRP ની અનોખી 'ભાડા-ખરીદી' યોજના હેઠળ 59 ઉપલા માળના ટેનામેન્ટ નવા ઘરો માટે લાયક ઠર્યા છે. આ રહેવાસીઓને 12 વર્ષ માટે ભાડા પર 300 ચોરસ ફૂટના ઘરો મળશે, ત્યારબાદ તેઓ કાયદેસર માલિક બનશે. તેઓ 12 વર્ષના સમયગાળા દરમિયાન ગમે ત્યારે સરકાર દ્વારા નક્કી કરાયેલા દરે ઘર ખરીદવાનું પણ પસંદ કરી શકે છે.

તેમને ધારાવીની અંદર જ જગ્યા મળશે," એમ શ્રીનિવાસે કહ્યું હતું. તેમણે વધુમાં સમજાવ્યું કે પાત્રતા ધરાવતા વાણિજિયક એકમોને, કોઈપણ સંજોગોમાં, ધારાવીની અંદર મફ્ત ઇન-સીંદુ જગ્યાઓ મળશે. હકીકતમાં, ધારાવીની અંદર ભાડાના ધોરણે અયોગ્ય વાણિજિયક એકમોને સમાવવા માટે સરકારને દરખાસ્ત કરવામાં આવી છે. "દરેક સોસાયટીમાં અનામત રાખેલી 10% વાણિજિયક જગ્યા અયોગ્ય વાણિજિયક એકમોને ભાડાના ધોરણે આપી શકાય છે જેથી તેઓ ધારાવીમાં જ પોતાનું ગુજરાન ચલાવી શકે. અમે આ દરખાસ્ત

પહેલાથી જ કરી દીધી છે," એમ શ્રીનિવાસે કહ્યું હતું.

પરિશિષ્ટ-II ના ડેટા મુજબ, રહેણાંક, વાણિજ્યિક સહિત ૧૭૦ ગ્રાઉન્ડ ક્લોર ટેનામેન્ટ્સ, બધા જ પાત્રતા માપદંડોને પૂર્ણ કરે છે અને ધારાવીની અંદર અથવા બહાર નવા ઘરો માટે હકદાર છે. આમાંથી, ૧૫૭ ટેનામેન્ટ્સ ૧ જાન્યુઆરી, ૨૦૦૦ પહેલા અસ્તિત્વમાં આવ્યા હતા, અને ધારાવીની અંદર ૩૫૦ ચોરસ ફૂટના ઘરો માટે હકદાર છે. બાકીના ૧૩ ટેનામેન્ટ્સને શશુલ્ક પાત્ર ગણવામાં આવે છે. એટલે કે તેઓ ૧

જીન્યુઆરી, ર૦૧૧ પહેલા ધારાવીમાં સ્થાયી થયા પછી ધારાવીની બહાર ૩૦૦ ચોરસ ફૂટના ઘરો માટે હકદાર છે, જેની સબસીડાઇઝ કિંમત ર.પ લાખ રૂપિયા છે.

ડીઆરપી શું ખાતરી આપે છે : સામાન્ય રીતે, અન્ય SRA યોજનાઓ હેઠળ, 2011 પછી ગ્રાઉન્ડ ફ્લોરમાં સ્થાયી થનારાઓને પુનર્વિકાસ લાભોમાંથી બાકાત રાખવામાં આવે છે અને ઉપલા માળના બધા રહેવાસીઓને સંપૂર્ણ રીતે ખાલી કરાવવાનો સામનો કરવો પડે છે. જો કે. DRP એ ખાતરી કરી છે કે આવા બધા રહેવાસીઓને ધારાવીની બહાર પરંતુ મુંબઈ મેટ્રોપોલિટન રિજન (MMR) ની અંદર નવા અને આધુનિક ઘરો પૂરા પાડવામાં આવે. આ વસાહતો આધૃનિક હશે અને 10 વર્ષ સુધી મફતમાં જાળવવામાં આવશે. DRP એ ટેનામેન્ટ ધારકોને ડ્રાફ્ટ એનેક્ષર-II અંગે તેમના સુચનો અથવા વાંધા સબમિટ કરવા આમંત્રણ આપ્યું છે. અંતિમ તારીખ 5 જુલાઈ, સાંજે 5.30 વાગ્યા સધીની છે.

Under the Dharavi Redevelopment Project, over 75% of Sector 6 tenement holders have been found eligible for new homes. Verification is ongoing for others. DRP CEO SVR Srinivas assured all residents, including those in commercial units, that they will receive housing based on their eligibility. Ineligible residents may get homes outside Dharavi under rental-shopping plans.



Maharashtra Times • 05 Jul • Dharavi Who will 'dispose' of Deonar

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Mumbai

देवनारची 'विल्हेवाट' कुणाकरे?

कचऱ्यावर प्रक्रिया करून तीन वर्षांत जागा रिकामी करणार

म. टा. खास प्रतिनिधी, मुंबई

राज्य सरकारने देवनार डपिंग ग्राउंडमधील १२४ एकर जागा धारावी पुनर्विकासासाठी देण्याचा निर्णय घेतला आहे. त्यासाठी या ग्राउंडमधील कचऱ्यावर शास्त्रोक्त प्रक्रिया करून तीन वर्षांत रिकामी

- तीन कंपन्यांची रुची: एका कंपनीची निवड होणार
- २ हजार ३६८ कोटी रुपयांचे कंत्राट
- 🔳 ८ जुलैला होणार निविदांवर

केली जाणार आहे. या कामासाठी मुंबई महापालिकेने काढलेल्या निविदेला प्रतिसाद मिळाला असून तीन कंपन्यांनी यात रूची दाखवली आहे. यातून एका कंपनीची निवड करून त्या कंपनीला २ हजार ३६८ कोटी रुपयांचे काम दिले जाणार



देवनार डम्पिंग ग्राऊंडमधील २३५ एकरपैकी मुंबई महापालिकेस आवश्यक असलेले क्षेत्र वगळून उर्वरित क्षेत्रापैकी १२४ एकर जागा धारावी पुनर्विकासाला देण्याचा निर्णय पाच ते सहा महिन्यांपुर्वी राज्य सरकारने घेतला. डम्पिंग ग्राऊंडवरील एकरवर 194 कचऱ्यापासून वीजनिर्मिती प्रकल्प ऑक्टोबर २०२५ मध्ये कार्यान्वित तर उर्वरित जागा महापालिकेला डम्पिंगसाठीच

उपलब्ध होणार आहे. देवनारची जागा ही राज्य सरकारमार्फत मंबई महापालिकेला 99 वर्षांच्या भाडेतत्त्वावर देण्यात आली होती. पुनर्विकासाला गती मिळावी यासाठी २४ जानेवारी २०२५ ला महसूल आणि वन विभागाने मुंबई महापालिका आयुक्तांना पत्र पाठवले होते. यामध्ये, स्वच्छ भारत मिशन नियम २०१६ नुसार डम्पिंग ग्राऊंडमधील कचऱ्यावर शास्त्रोक्त प्रक्रिया करून जमीन रिकामी करण्याची जबाबदारी महापालिकेची

आहे. तशी विनंती धारावी पुनर्विकास प्रकल्पाने ३ जानेवारी २०२५ ला पत्राद्वारे केली होती. त्यानुसार या डम्पिंग ग्राऊंडवरील कचऱ्यावर शास्त्रोक्त प्रक्रिया करून राज्य सरकारने ज्या स्थितीत जमीन दिली होती, त्यात स्थितीत जमीन रिकामी करून देण्याचे महसूल आणि वन विभागाने पत्राद्वारे केले होते. त्यानुसार मुंबई महापालिकेने देवनार डपिंग ग्राउंडमधील कचऱ्यावर शास्त्रोक्त प्रक्रिया करण्यासाठी कंत्राटदाराची नियुक्ती करण्याचा

१८५ लाख मेट्रिक टन कचऱ्याच्या विल्हेवाटीचे आव्हान

> निर्णय घेत निविदा काढली होती. १४ मे रोजी निविदा जारी केल्यानंतर त्याला तीनवेळा मुदतवाढही देण्यात आली. यामध्ये निविदापूर्व झालेल्या बैठकीत २१ बड्या कंपन्यांनीही रुची दाखवली होती. यामधून अखेर तीन कंपन्यांची निवड करण्यात आली असुन ८ जुलैला निविदा खुली करून एका कंपनीची निवड केली जाणार आहे. यामध्ये महापालिकेने निश्चित केलेल्या किंमतीपेक्षा कमी बोली लावणाऱ्या कंपनीला हे काम दिले जाणार असल्याची सुत्रांनी सांगितले.

The Maharashtra government will allot 5 acres at Deonar Dumping Ground for Dharavi redevelopment. To vacate the land, 3 lakh metric tonnes of waste will be scientifically processed in three years. Mumbai civic body floated tenders; three companies showed interest. One firm will be awarded the contract on July 7.



Online Coverage

No	Portal Name	Headline (Incorporated with URL)	Reach
1.	Hindustan Times	Govandi: Born of exile, shaped by displacement	124.6M
2.	Divyabhaskar	ધારાવી રિડેવલપમેન્ટ પ્રોજેક્ટ: દસ્તાવેજ પૂરા પાડનારા ધારાવીના રહેવાસી DRPની પાત્	10M
3.	Ht Syndication	Govandi: Born of exile, shaped by displacement	119.8K